

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street.—THE TICKET.
DR. LAYF. 8.30, at 5 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Mr. and Mrs. Florence.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, opposite Washington place.—HUMPHY.
DR. LAYF. 8.30, at 5 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. G. L. Fox.

ROOTH'S THEATRE.
Sixth avenue, corner of Twenty-third street.—ROMEO AND JULIET.
8.30, at 5 P. M.; closes at 10.45 P. M. Miss Nelson.

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE.
opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—OPERA BOUFFE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

ROBERTS THEATRE.
Bowery, OLD SOUTH THEATRE, and VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Begins at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
No. 58 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 7.45 P. M.; closes at 10.30 P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—USED UP, at 2 P. M. VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10.30 P. M.

LIVIN'G THEATRE.
Fourth street, near Irving place.—LA MARJO.
LAINÉ, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

WOODS MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner of Thirtieth street.—LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET, at 2 P. M.; closes at 4.30 P. M. THE GAMBLER'S CURSE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10.30 P. M. Mr. Dominick Murray.

PARK THEATRE.
Broadway and Twenty-second street.—LOVE'S PENANCE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

GERMANIA THEATRE.
Fourth street, near Irving place.—MEDEA, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Miss Janaschek.

DAILY FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—MONSIEUR ALPHONSE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10.30 P. M. Miss Ada Evans. Miss Fanny Davidson. Mr. Fisher. Mr. Clark.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 44 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10.30 P. M.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway and Thirtieth street.—THE VETERAN, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Mr. Lester Wallace. Miss Jeffrey Lewis.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Irving place, corner of Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN COMEDY.—ROMEO AND JULIET, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Misses Mary, Catherine, and Pauline.

MRS. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Washington street, near Fulton street, Brooklyn.—ARTICLE 47, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Miss Clara Morris.

OLYMPIA THEATRE.
Broadway, between Prince and Beecor streets.—VAUVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT, at 7.45 P. M.; closes at 10.45 P. M.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.
No. 90 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.
Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

ROBINSON HALL.
Sixteenth street.—ART ENTERTAINMENT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

COLISEUM.
Broadway, corner of Thirty-fifth street.—LONDON IN 1869, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Same at 7 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, April 20, 1874.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be cloudy and rainy.

SAVETY OF THE AMERIQUE.—A despatch late last night informs us that the *Amerique* had been safely brought into the port of Plymouth by the British steamers *Spray* and *E. T. Barry*. From the despatch published yesterday it seemed doubtful if the *Amerique* had been taken into port, but the question is now settled. It is remarkable that a steamship should be abandoned with so little damage to her that she could be thus towed through the ocean waves and saved. While it will prove a fortunate thing for the captains and crews who took her to port, there will be, undoubtedly, a searching inquiry into the conduct of those who abandoned her.

THE ENGLISH PRESS AND LIVINGSTONE.—We must acknowledge the extreme courtesy the *HERALD* has received from the English press concerning Dr. Livingstone, and more especially in reference to the recent letters received from the explorer and communicated to the English journals, to be published simultaneously with their appearance in the *HERALD*. This spirit of kindness and appreciation is among the finest qualities of English journalism, and it might well be imitated by many of our contemporaries in America.

THE INTEROCEANIC CANAL SURVEY has been pushed vigorously by the commissioners and our naval officers sent to Nicaragua for that purpose, as will be seen by the interesting correspondence to this paper published on another page. From the determined action of the government with regard to finding a practicable route for a ship canal between the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean there is no doubt the problem will be solved and the work some day be accomplished.

MUSTERING THE FORCES.—It will be seen by our despatches from Arkansas that both Baxter and Brooks are collecting all the supporters they can. We hope it will turn out to be a mere demonstration to show their strength, and not preparatory to an armed conflict. Still, there is danger. When crowds are gathered together in such a determined manner and hostile array an accident even may lead to a fight. Then, the men of Arkansas are not the most forbearing and peaceably disposed in the world. There are a great many desperadoes in that State who rather enjoy a fight. The federal authorities at the same time continue to bring up troops to prevent a collision. The "boys in blue" may maintain an armed neutrality and compel the contending factions to refrain from bloodshed, and that appears to be the only policy of the government. But it is a ticklish state of things, and will not easily admit of the application of a remedy. We can only hope that blood will not be shed and that the right will prevail.

The President and the Four Hundred Million Bill—Reasons Why He Should Veto It.

In the address delivered by General Grant upon his first inauguration to the Presidency he made use of these words:—"To protect the national honor every dollar of the government indebtedness should be paid in gold, unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. Let it be understood that no repudiator of one farthing of our public debt will be trusted in public places, and it will go far towards strengthening a credit which ought to be the best in the world." There was a ring in these words which made the country feel that it had the right man in the right place; and they had the greater effect on the public mind because the President who had just then gone out had encouraged views that all felt to be dishonest and demoralizing, and because, also, specious arguments had been heard in Congress which led directly toward repudiation. It was felt that an honest man in the Presidency was our great guarantee, as shortly before a capable soldier in the field had been our salvation.

Congress was in sympathy with the President's thought, and passed, under that inspiration, the act "to strengthen the public credit," which concluded with these words:—"And the United States also solemnly pledges its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin." This was signed by the President on the 18th of March, and was the first act of a public nature that received his approval. Repeatedly since, also, in his annual messages has the President urged other steps in the same direction, and in his second inaugural he said:—"My efforts in the future will be directed to the restoration of our currency to a fixed value as compared with the world's standard of values, gold; and, if possible, to a par with it." Neither Congress nor the country, therefore, can have been in any doubt as to the President's views. And what has been the response of Congress in the laws passed? There has not been much legislation on the currency. All the bills tending to put our bonds on a better footing the President has readily signed, and he has also approved a law increasing the issue of national bank notes; but the first consideration that Congress has given to the national currency proper has been to pass a law that is in direct opposition to and in conflict with the views so wisely urged by the President. For the bill now before the President, and awaiting only his signature to become a law, is in such flagrant contradiction to all the recommendations he has made to Congress that it will amount to an absolute repeal of that famous act "to strengthen the public credit" which he signed within fourteen days of his first inauguration.

But this bill which the President is now asked to sign opposes and ignores his financial policy in another very important point. It not only makes no provision whatever for keeping "the solemn pledge," but it abolishes the currency reserve. By this act it is provided that the "maximum limit of United States notes for circulation is hereby fixed at \$400,000,000, at which sum it shall remain." This adds to the circulation, therefore, the portion of the reserve now in hand and makes no provision for any sum to meet such a contingency as compelled the issue of the \$26,000,000 of the reserve that is now out. Should the President sign the bill the Secretary of the Treasury will not have the power to withdraw as he may be able the legal tender issued under pressure. Instead of being able to reduce the outstanding legal tender as he now can to \$356,000,000 he must add to the outstanding amount the \$18,000,000 still in hand and add the sum to his currency balance. He will, therefore, be absolutely deprived of the resource the reserve has proved on difficult occasions. Last year, just before the panic, the Secretary had accumulated \$14,000,000 of currency, but his accounts showed \$356,000,000 as outstanding and the \$14,000,000 as a currency balance. So under the present law the outstanding legal tender will appear as \$400,000,000, though the currency balance may be \$30,000,000 or \$40,000,000. Contraction or inflation will still be in the Secretary's hands, but the money will be out of his reach for purposes for which he might properly employ a reserve.

It has been said in Congress that the President, if he should veto the bill, would stultify the acts of the administration, as the bill "covers his course in the issue of the \$26,000,000 of the reserve," and that the veto would thus be a condemnation of his own acts. But from what appears to be the President's policy he must take a different view. All the acts on which the legal tender issues stand are acts passed before his incumbency, and while they contemplate an ordinary circulation of \$356,000,000 they give the power to increase it from the reserve they furnish. Different views are taken as to whether this power has ever been withdrawn, and the administration holds with those who believe it still remains. The Treasury and Law departments are in accord on this point. General Grant, therefore, in the issue of the \$26,000,000, does not believe he needs the defence of a law authorizing that issue; for he stands on the laws which furnish a reserve and contemplate that it shall be used when necessary, and that the issues under it shall be withdrawn again when this is possible, in order that they may serve in other emergencies. As the word "reserve" in this use is borrowed from military science, nobody can better appreciate its full significance. With the views he thus seems to take of the law and of the wisdom of the case the bill before him is in distinct conflict, and if he signs it he simply deprives himself of a resource that he has found in the highest degree useful.

Viewed fully, therefore, in its relations to what is known of his financial policy, and by comparison with every public expression of his on the subject of the finances, the bill seems to have been drawn less in disregard of his wishes than in hostility to them; and this, perhaps, is only natural, as he was elected to the Presidency on a strong republican platform, and this bill is the measure of a Southern democrat. Indeed, the issue for a return of the bill with the President's objections is so clear that it is difficult to see how he can sign it. He believes in the protection of the national honor from the very shadow of a repudiation, and here is a bill which leads toward that downward way. He urges the

earliest possible provision for redemption of the national pledge, and the only answer of Congress is to send him a bill that scornfully ignores the whole subject. His message of objection to the bill might include the simplest possible statement of the facts of our financial position, the recapitulation of his own recommendation, and even the platform upon which he became President; but in view of the silence of the bill on the great subject of redemption, and its abolition of the reserve, his signing it would be an act of inconsistency—an inconsistency so clear as to amount to a retraction and denial of every word he has ever spoken on the subject of the national finances.

The Western Floods and Flood Warnings.

The flood tide in the Mississippi and its left-bank tributaries continues unabated. At last accounts the Cumberland had risen nearly fifty feet above low-water mark, the Tennessee was overflowing its banks and the Lower Ohio freshet was at Paducah and Cairo was more than forty-two feet above the same mark. To add to the peril of the situation, there were on Friday general and very heavy rains in the Lower Mississippi Valley, and the inundating effects of these will doubtless be cumulative when they meet the descending freshet waves south of Memphis. The Red River and the Lower Missouri are also known to be rising, and doubtless the White, the Arkansas, the Black, the Yazoo, the Washita and the scores of bayous which discharge their turbid torrents into the great "Father of Waters." Worse than all is the apprehension of renewed and heavy rainfalls, which in the flooded section often continue for several days consecutively.

The damage inflicted by these deluges ought to have been, and might easily have been, provided against by proper action on the part of the State authorities. As early as the 3d inst. they were specially warned by the Weather Bureau of impending danger from floods. On the 9th inst. the Chief Signal Officer at Washington again specially telegraphed to New Orleans, Cairo, Memphis and Vicksburg that the danger was increasing. Still more urgently he sent a third cautionary telegram on the 11th inst. to Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans, defining the minatory conditions. These forewarnings, some of which were two weeks before the disastrous consequences, ought to have aroused the Louisiana and the other State authorities to strengthening the levees and organizing suitable forces for watching and repairing them the moment they began to give way. It is not at all unlikely that the local authorities and many planters have utilized these widespread warnings, and thus prevented many crevasses. But the State officials are responsible for not making better use of them and securing to the vast alluvial districts the whitened harvests which had been planted. We have shown that the protection of the flood-exposed lands is a matter entirely within the power and purse of the States interested. Until such protection is afforded every industry and interest of the States bordering the Mississippi must languish.

Prison Mismanagement.

We publish in another column a curious story of prison mismanagement. It reads more like a leaf from the history of the times of Louvois than a plain statement of well authenticated facts passing in our midst. What is set down to the account of Sing Sing is, with little variation, applicable to other houses of correction, and the picture certainly is not a pleasing one—corruption, cruelty and mismanagement joined hand in hand to oppress the unfortunate and defeat the ends of justice. The prison ought not to be merely a place of punishment, but should aim at reformation, for if society seeks only vengeance on criminals then lawless half its sanctity. But when the agents of justice use the power intrusted to them by the law for their own aggrandizement the interests of society suffer and law loses all claims to reverence in the eyes of the criminal classes. Official corruption appears to be inseparable from American institutions. The term of office is so uncertain that unscrupulous men seek to reap their harvest while the official sun shines. The demoralization of politics influences the public service and tends to make public servants unreliable. A prison is the last place where one would look for the introduction of politics, and yet it is notorious that our prisons are as much affected by party movements as are our custom houses and post offices. The result is constant change of regulations, leading to confusion and general lack of discipline. It is no uncommon thing for different prison officials to be in open conflict and to wage war within the prison walls, to the destruction of all discipline and respect, on the part of the convicts, for the authorities. Perhaps the saddest fact in connection with the management of our prisons is the notorious corruption of all classes of officials. It is vain that judges and juries sentence men to severe punishment. If the criminals have money the persons charged with executing the sentence of the law are ready for a consideration to defeat its provisions. There is no luxury the wealthy criminal may not enjoy, and the dull prison life even may be varied by excursions into the country. Every door flies open before the pressure of the golden lever, and only the poor, mean wretches who steal from want are made to feel the full vengeance of the law. Only one crime will not be pardoned in a prisoner—poverty. He who can afford to bribe need have no fear of the hardships of prison life. His cigar and brandy will reach him as regularly as though he were free if he can afford to pay the tariff. Even the doctors, it appears, do not escape the contagion, and the hospital ward, under proper management, turns into a very mine of wealth. Repose and good nourishment can be purchased by the rich, while "diarrhoea mixtures" and "suspension for the thumbs" are the favorite remedies for less fortunate criminals. All this is wrong and needs to be remedied. We wish some of our philanthropists would turn from dogs and donkeys and bestow a little of their sympathy and attention on these outcasts of civilization—the dwellers in our prisons.

SPRING EXHIBITION AT THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—In another column will be found a critical review of works exposed at the National Academy of Design. Only a few years ago the decadence of the high art school of the Continent was so marked that we felt called on to endeavor to rouse our little art world to

a sense of the mistake it was committing in allowing the representative academy of the nation to sink in the estimation of the people. Our warning had the effect of waking up artists who, Rip Van Winkle-like, were dreaming away their lives in the Sloopy Hollows of studio buildings, while the Academy grew musty in public estimation from want of proper attention and support. We are pleased to see in the present exhibition a most marked improvement, not alone in the arrangement, but also in the quality of the works.

Livingstone and His Labors.

The highest honors that can be achieved by an Englishman were paid on Saturday to the memory of Dr. Livingstone. Surrounded by many of the famous men in England, his body was received by the authorities of Westminster and committed to the dust under the walls of the venerable Abbey. The Queen and the Prince of Wales sent tokens of sympathy, and the English nation accepted the charge of his funeral. So he sleeps at last in what has been called the great temple of peace and reconciliation. Many illustrious men lie beside him, but no one of this generation, at least, carries to the grave a wider or more deserving fame. It was Nelson who resolved to come out of a battle a peer or be carried out of it to Westminster Abbey. These were the ultimate honors that that heroic soul. This ultimate honor has been won by Livingstone by achievements no less renowned and no less deserving the affectionate remembrance of mankind than the victories of Copenhagen and the Nile.

This is not the time to sum up the results of the life of Livingstone. We do not have the final results of his discoveries, and some time must elapse before we have the information upon which the judgment of geographers and men of science will be based. In the meantime the quaint letter addressed to Mr. Stanley, our correspondent, and which we print this morning, will have a melancholy interest. It has the earnest playfulness of character, the truthfulness and affectionate sincerity, which seem to have marked this remarkable man. This easy freedom of confidential intercourse gives the letter a value which a formal report of discoveries and achievements would not possess. It seems clear from the hints given by the Doctor that his discoveries will destroy the legends of Portuguese geography, dissolve mountains and lakes which have lived for centuries on maps of Africa, and seem to have been as baseless as the fabrics of a vision. "I have been the unfortunate means," says the Doctor, "of demolishing two empires in Portuguese geography," and it would not surprise us to learn that the modern inventions, which are called maps must give place to the chronicles of the ancient travellers, who have long since been despised as fable writers. It would be an odd and striking comment upon our civilization to learn that the more we discover the more closely we approach the attainments of men who lived more than two thousand years ago; that it has taken twenty-three centuries of adventure to confirm the narratives of Herodotus. How far the results of Livingstone's labors will change the map of Africa remains to be seen. It seems likely that he has solved the problem of the Nile. That in itself would be a monument of enduring fame. But he has also given Africa a new life. It is no longer the forbidding, deadly land of miasma, fever and cannibalism. We see something more attractive than the useless gorillas of M. du Chailu. Africa is a home for men of courage and enterprise—a rich, ripe, necessary Continent, with everything to tempt the founders of an empire. There are nationalities who have already attained a rude but interesting and progressive civilization, and there is no reason why this Continent should not be made the seat of enlightenment and peace, like our own Continent of America, which was unknown and abandoned to the savage Indian four centuries ago.

This seems to be the crowning result of the labors of Livingstone. He has achieved more than was ever achieved by a discoverer. He has opened a new continent, so that while the tired, lonely, devoted old man is carried to rest we feel that his work is not done. We have seen only its beginning. Civilization already pierces the African Continent and seeks the paths laid down by the genius of Livingstone. In the South the British hold dominion. On the West Coast the powerful and barbarous Ashantee kingdom has been overtaken by a British army, and we presume that this coast will pass under the judicious rule of England. In Liberia we have an interesting experiment in self-government, while the Khedive of Egypt seems resolved to restore the splendor of the Pharaohs, and to extend the dominions of his kingdom into realms which never obeyed Pharaoh. The French have made Algeria a prosperous colony, and the Spanish may at any time renew their questionable strife with Morocco. All the signs show that Africa is assailed by the influences of civilization; that to them she must surrender and become a useful, wholesome and prosperous home for many millions now crowded into Europe and Asia. If we regard this, as certainly we do regard it, as one of the noblest works of our time, so we must honor above all men, as the pioneer in the work, the guide who has gone before to point the way, the devotee who loved his duty well enough to die for it, the self-denying, earnest gentleman who now sleeps under the gray and honored walls of Westminster.

REPAIRING THE HIGHWAYS.—A reform in our system of pavements is rapidly becoming a necessity of our metropolitan existence. The Tammany rulers have left a monument of their government in our thoroughfares, especially in the uptown avenues which were decorated with "patent" pavements. These patent pavements seem, with scarcely an exception, to have been either a swindle in their construction or in their conception. We do not attempt to discuss the distinction, for a discussion on pavements would be interminable. But the general result is that, with all of our experiments, we have not succeeded in making a highway which is an improvement upon the old Macadam pavement. We have found nothing better than stone, and now that we have these monumental ruins of wood and pitch, and gravel and asphalt, and twenty other experiments, let us come back to the good old-fashioned stone. Fifth avenue, which is supposed to be our representative highway,

is in such a condition that no gentleman cares to risk the safety of his horses or his own comfort and security in driving over it. Public opinion should exert an instant and resolute influence upon this subject, and compel an immediate repaving of the avenues, which are a disgrace and a danger to the city.

The First Movement in the Local Political Campaign—Preparing for the Fall.

Towards the close of the legislative session and before the dogdays set in the local politicians are certain to display a spasmodic vitality and to commence the work of pipelaying for such nominations as they may covet in the fall election. To be sure, their plottings and counter-plottings frequently fail to produce the anticipated results. In the old times the offices used to be distributed by the Tammany leaders on the democratic side some time during the summer "on the beach at Long Branch," while the republican slate would be made up later in the season on the second floor of the Ouston House, and the rank and file of the party would have very little to say on the subject in either case. Nowadays a handful of prominent democratic leaders of the new school meet together in a more modest manner in a private parlor to select the candidates of "reformed" Tammany, while the opposition ticket is a matter of negotiation and dicker between the Custom House and the independent friends of honest government and a division of the spoils. Of course the sentiments of the people who do the voting are of no more consequence to the leaders now than they were when Tweed and his court held revel in the City Hall.

But despite the certainty that in the end the nominations will be made for the people instead of by the people, the several political Barkies who are willing to serve the public are already busily at work endeavoring to create an outside pressure in support of their claims. The difficulty at the present moment appears to be to discover what the fall combinations will be and on which side persons are likely to be found. The success of Tammany last year, united with the evident decay of the republican strength, the disgraceful failure of so-called "municipal reform," as represented in the present inefficient city government, and the inharmoniousness of the reigning officials, which threatens to paralyze the political power of the departments, all seem to promise a democratic victory in the Mayoralty contest and probably in the State. Nevertheless, there is an evident restlessness under the arbitrary rule which makes the Tammany of to-day a yet closer corporation than it was when the "big chief" sat in the light of the wigwam fire, and as party ties now hang but loosely on men's shoulders it is uncertain at what moment they may be cast aside. The democratic leaders, however, affect unbounded confidence in the result, basing their hopes on the supposed desire of all who have stood outside the fold since the commencement of the old "ring" troubles to return to full communion in the party.

The main point of interest seems to turn upon the question as to where Mayor Havemeyer and his friends in the city government will be found in the next contest. The Police Commission possesses great power in an election under existing laws; but as the Board is now divided, with the experience of last year before the eyes of the democrats, it is not probable that any material partisan use could be made of this power, even if the disposition should exist. Outside the Police Commission the influence of the departments under their generally inefficient heads is not likely to be felt one way or the other. Mayor Havemeyer has shown great capacity in selecting heads of departments who are but little known and carry but little weight. The Department of Public Works will do service on the republican side; but with this exception no department under the Mayor will exercise as much influence as a corner grocery over the result at the polls. While both parties are playing with the venerable Mayor for their own purposes, the probability is that he will be laughed at by both and suffered to go wherever he may please after the nominations are made. It is premature now to discuss the probable character of the nominations. All that appears tolerably certain is that straight party nominations will be made for the next charter campaign, and that the political imposition known as "municipal reform" will finally disappear.

The Social Aspects of Boating.

In a few days, or weeks at the utmost, the athletes belonging to the boat clubs on the Harlem River will be busy training for projected and unprojected races and regattas. Before they seriously begin the work of the season we wish to commend them to the study of the character of Geoffrey Delamayn, not as they may have seen it in the play, but as it is elaborated in the novel. It is not for the sermon against overtraining that this portrayal is worthy the study of our boating men, but because it suggests the brutalizing tendencies of turning manly sports into professional occupations. Geoffrey Delamayn was a rude fellow, not because he ran a footrace, but because he put his racing in the same category with that of the winner of the Derby. The exclusion of every social element from our boat clubs and the evident disposition of some amateurs to become professionals will make the same sort of people out of the young men who compose them. Nothing could be more undesirable; and yet if our boat clubs go on as they have been going for the last year or two, such is certain to be the result. Except in a few admirable instances ladies are never seen about the Harlem River boat houses, which is in itself an unhealthy sign. Even gentlemen visitors find the conversation of the boat houses highly spiced with the talk of the pool rooms. There are no pleasant boating parties on the water and no thoughts among boating men except of diet and exercise, races and regattas. Indeed, it would be difficult to find a boat all the way from Harlem Bridge to Macomb's dam that could be managed by any one except the most expert oarsmen, and pleasure barges are entirely banished for the light shells of athletic contests. We regard all these as alarming signs, and if the social aspects of boating are neglected much longer we may expect the professionals to absorb all the amateurs or banish them from the river.

On the other hand, if clubs like the Atlanta, the Nautilus and the New York Rowing Association cultivated the social as well as the

athletic side of boating, their sports would become an exhaustive source of pleasure. Young men would no longer neglect society and business to find an occupation on the water without at least paying the penalty of recognition as professional oarsmen. The rudeness and vulgarity embodied in Geoffrey Delamayn would not continue to degrade athletic sports. The river would not remain a forbidden highway to ladies and to gentlemen wanting in the ambition to become Words and Biglins. Amateur skill would be worth something beyond the mere hardening of bones and refining of muscles, for there would be a new source of pleasure in the open air, which the amateur would delight in cultivating and developing. Now for ladies and children there are only Broadway, the public squares and Central Park. If a delicious trip on the water, on a bright, moonlight evening, in the company of friends, old and young, could be added to our other enjoyments, it would be an addition well worth the making. This addition our boat clubs can make by adding a social side to their sports. As matters are now ladies never see the river except on race days, and then they are crowded into greasy steam-tugs or as rigorously confined to the banks as the women to their own side of the grounds at a camp meeting. And this state of things has no compensation even for the rowing men. Though these little young fellows may think themselves, as they glide by in their shells, with bared backs and shoulders, the admiration of beauty and fashion, they cannot avoid the reflection that Tom Bowling and True Blue are equally admired at the regular meetings at Jerome Park. Such triumphs cannot satisfy the true instincts of physical culture, and the only thing that can lift aquatic sports on the Harlem River from this unworthy condition is for our boating men to cultivate the social aspects of boating.

The Sermons Yesterday.

Mr. Beecher made a noticeable announcement yesterday, that sets at rest the stories that he was about to take a six months' vacation and make a European tour. We can well understand how any season of rest would be grateful to a man who undergoes the labors of Mr. Beecher; but, unless the necessities of his body compelled him to leave, there is every reason for his remaining at home now. He has fought a great fight and won a gratifying victory, and even his triumph imposes upon him new efforts and new labors. Mr. Beecher made a quaint allusion to his personal habits, saying that, while admonishing his people on the duties of morality, he had not neglected the moral law of health. He makes it a Christian duty to sleep at the right time and to work at the right time—believing that sleep is necessary to health and that work is the most gratifying duty of every healthy body. If our busy people were to emulate Mr. Beecher's example in this it would be better for them. We are a nation which needs more sleep. We fancy it is energy to keep awake and busy, and miss the tranquillity and restoration that come from sleep, rest and honest entertainment. As a consequence we are a nervous people and fancy Europe means repose. But to a man with the temperament of Mr. Beecher there would be no peace in a European tour, and he does well to stay at home and work and rest.

We should be glad if Mr. Beecher could emphasize this wise lesson as to the Christian duty of sleeping at the right time and working at the right time. The reverend gentleman passed from this thought to a consideration of Christianity and the reason it had made so little progress in the world. What he saw in the character of Jesus was a manifestation of that spirit of humanity which became the interpreter of God's nature. The force of Christianity was not in cathedrals, churches and shrines, in the splendid elaboration of religious emblems, but in the example given us by the character of Christ—its patience, meekness, self-denial, lovingness, truthfulness and sympathy. Mr. Frothingham delivered a scholarly address upon the law of habit. Christian salvation was the theme selected by Mr. Hepworth, who pointed out the resemblance that existed between Antioch, where the new religion was preached with effect by St. Paul, and our own city. The liberality of a great city made up of men from many lands, contributing to the spread of the beautiful doctrines of the New Testament so widely differing from the narrow teachings of other faiths. He concluded that God assisted man to secure salvation, but that man must seek God to procure it. Dr. Adams, of the Presbyterian Church, in preaching a farewell sermon closing a ministry of forty years, stated his opinion that the national character was passing through a severe test, reforming to the progress of Christianity, as shown by general philanthropy. Dr. Tyng delivered an eloquent address on the occasion of the dedication of the Church of the Holy Trinity, "where souls are to be invited to the Lord, to be instructed in the words of the Gospel, to be consoled by the promises that are unspeakably precious." Dr. McGlynn discoursed on the parable of the Good Shepherd. He pointed out that when the sheep are warned against forbidden pastures it is because those pastures are injurious and hurtful to us, and that it was, in fact, the highest wisdom to hearken to the shepherd, who best understood the needs of his flock. The churches were well attended, and the subject matter of the discourses were such as to spread a truly broad and Christian spirit of tolerance and charity.

"PAPER MONEY DEBAUCH."—The *Mobile Register* has an able article under this title, in which it quotes the views of great minds of the whig party in opposition to paper currency, and thus refers to the effect of expansion of the currency upon the South:—
"The South must also suffer if we are to be drowned in a whiskey sea of debased paper. Have we a charmed life to protect us against danger that other men are liable to? Shall we clamor for clipped coin—a jeany by English law—because others have suffered from rashness in requiring too guineas to make the purchasing power of one? Except for the questionable pleasures and the not questionable profits of a financial speculation, there is no reason why a Southern business man clamors for more of an already debased currency—unless for this, indeed, that he considers it no disgrace and dangerous to his wishes to put on all steam and let it blow itself up in its own rottenness and by the force of its own noxious gases."

HORSE NOTES.

The proprietors of the Buffalo Driving Park have decided to give a purse of \$10,000 at their August meeting, free for all stallions. The list of premiums will not aggregate \$50,000.
A spring trotting meeting will be held at Point Breeze Park, Philadelphia, on the 12th, 13th and 14th of May, and at Suffolk Park on the 27th, 28th and 29th of the same month.